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Project Name: Stables Green Tract

Project Sponsor: Litchfield Plantation Company, Inc.

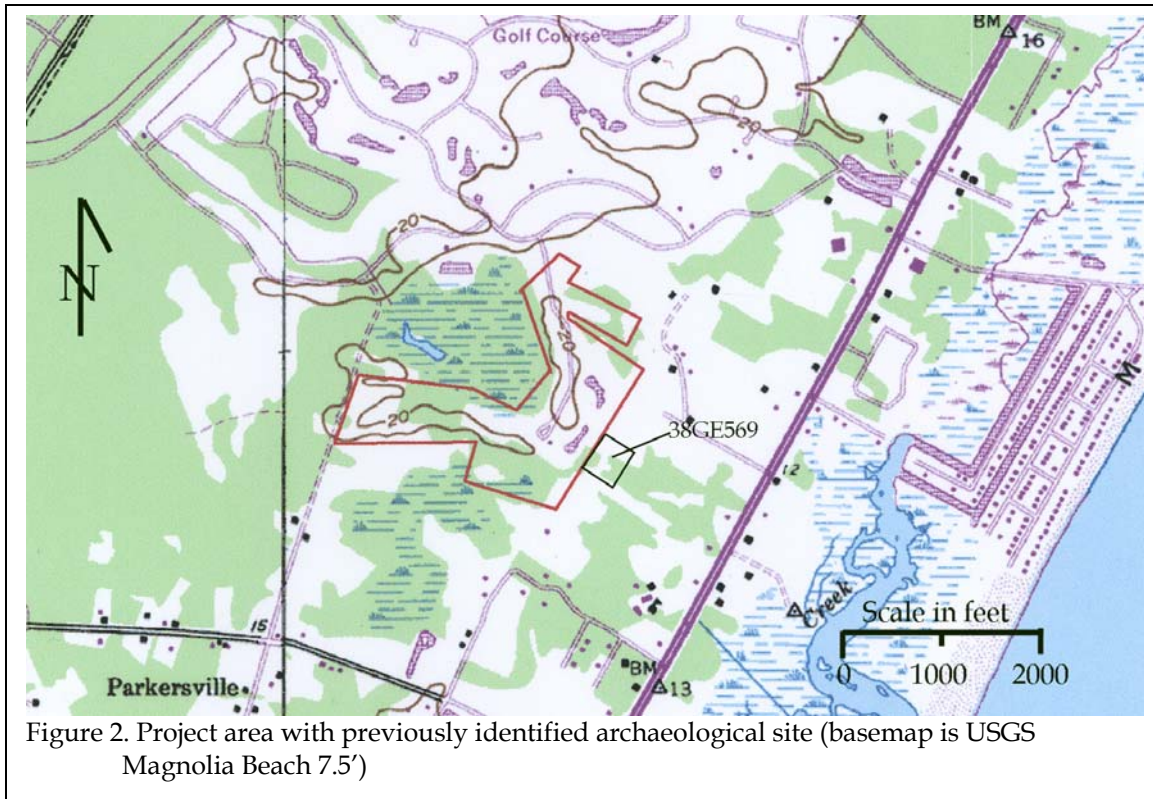
Project Location: Northeast of Georgetown, South Carolina, off U.S. Highway 17 between Martin Luther King, Jr. Road and Country Club Drive (Figure 1).

Field Personnel: Julie Poppell and Nicole Southerland

Date of Survey: March 20, 2006



Figure 1. Project vicinity in Georgetown County (basemap is USGS South Carolina 1:100,000)



Objective: To obtain initial historic research that will assist in better understanding the types of historic sites present on the tract; to evaluate land use activities and their potential affects on possible archaeological sites; and to identify the areas of the tract that have the highest probability of producing archaeological and/or historical sites.

Survey Description:
The project tract, about 79 acres in size, is northeast of Georgetown, South Carolina, off of U.S. Highway, between Martin Luther King, Jr. Road and Country Club Drive. The eastern portion of the tract, along Stables Drive, contains a former horse farm while the western portion is mostly mixed pine and hardwood forest with some wetland.



Figure 3. View of horse stables and apartment, looking south.

The horse farm area has a small stable with an apartment above it (Figure 3), two fenced horse enclosures, and a horse training or show area. The area is sandy with virtually no grass and sparse trees. Horse trails from this area lead into the woods.

The vegetation is very thick on the other half of the property. Closer to the wetland vines and smaller water-tolerant plants are mixed among the pines and hardwoods.

The Soil Survey of Georgetown County (Huey 1982) shows six different soils on the tract. These include Leon sand, Centenary fine sand, Rutledge sand, Lakeland fine sand, Chipley fine sand, and Echaw sand. Roughly 60% of the tract is comprised of poorly drained Leon sand (Figure 4). Centenary fine sand, which is moderately well drained, makes up the next largest

percentage and covers most of the area around the former horse farm. The other soils, ranging from very poorly drained to moderately drained, make up very small percentages of the tract.

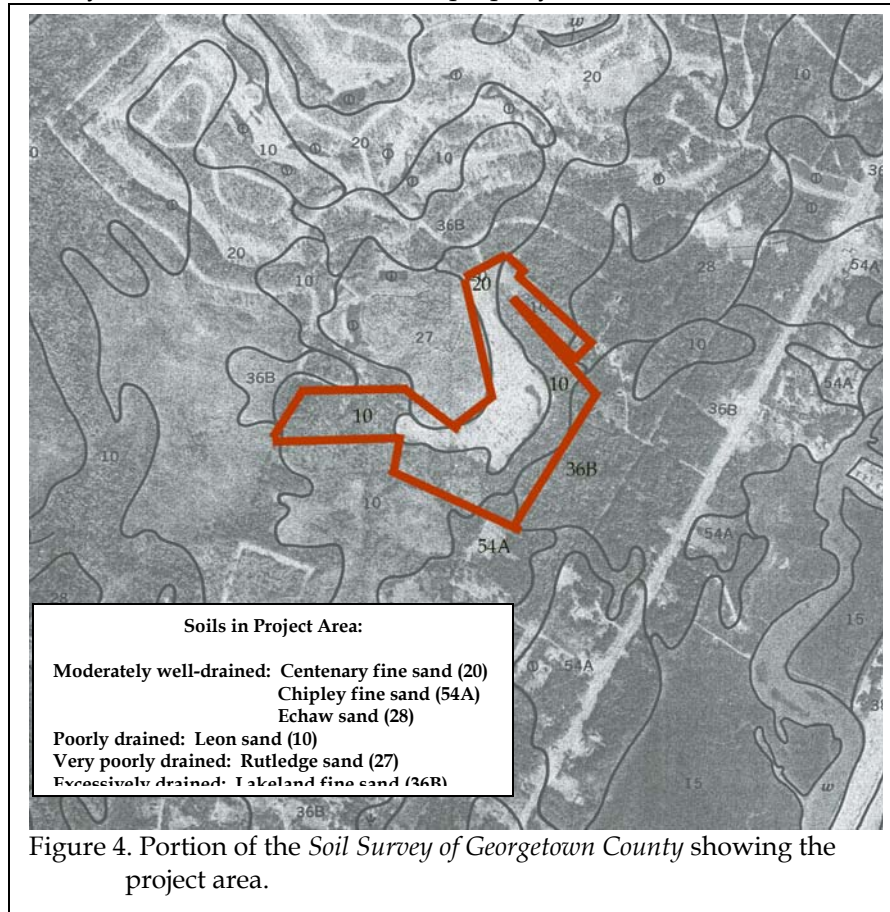


Figure 4. Portion of the Soil Survey of Georgetown County showing the project area.

A background investigation of historic maps was performed to see if any structures or sites are located in or around the project area. These maps include:

1. Mills' Atlas of 1825 (Figure 5)
2. 1911 Soil Survey of Georgetown County, South Carolina, USDA
3. General Highway and Transportation Map of Georgetown County, 1939 (Figure 6)
4. Georgetown County, South Carolina Timber Type Map, Civilian Conservation Corps, 1939
5. Magnolia Beach Topographic Map, USGS, 1942
6. Georgetown District, Wm. Hemingway, n.d.
7. Preliminary Chart of Winyah Bay and Georgetown Harbor, U.S. Coastal Survey, 1855
8. Timber Map, Atlantic Coast Lumber Co., 1923
9. Historic Georgetown and Near-by Rice Plantations, Marie Fenner, 1969
10. Georgetown County, A Historical View Circa the American Revolution, C. Anderson Riley, 1975.

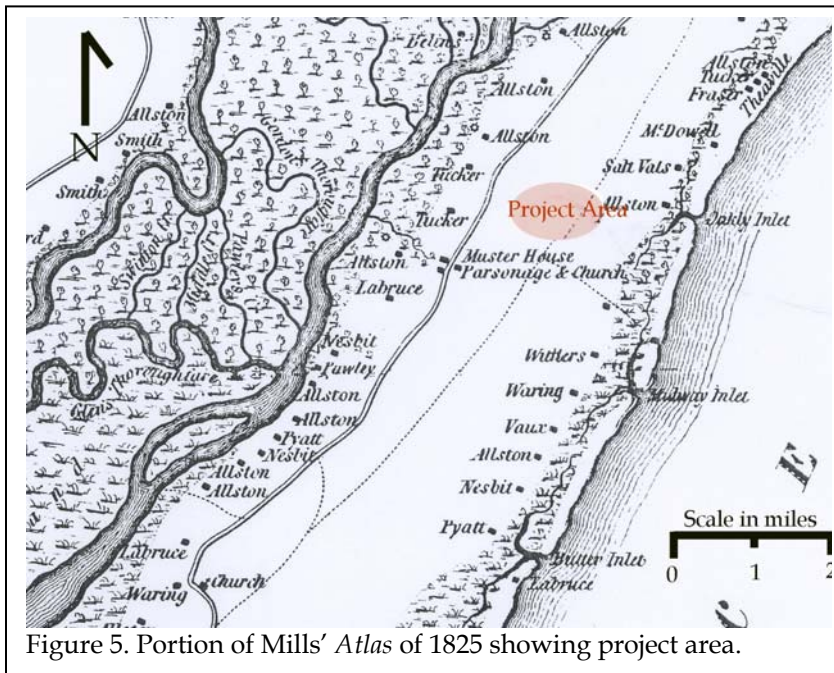


Figure 5. Portion of Mills' Atlas of 1825 showing project area.

In addition, the S. C. Department of Archives and History GIS and site files at the S. C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology were consulted to check for any previously identified structures or sites in the project area.

Results: The background check of historic maps revealed a tenant house and a farm structures either within or close to the tract boundaries (Figure 6). The background at the S.C. Department of

Archives and History GIS check did not reveal any recorded sites within a 0.5 mile Area of Potential Effects (APE).

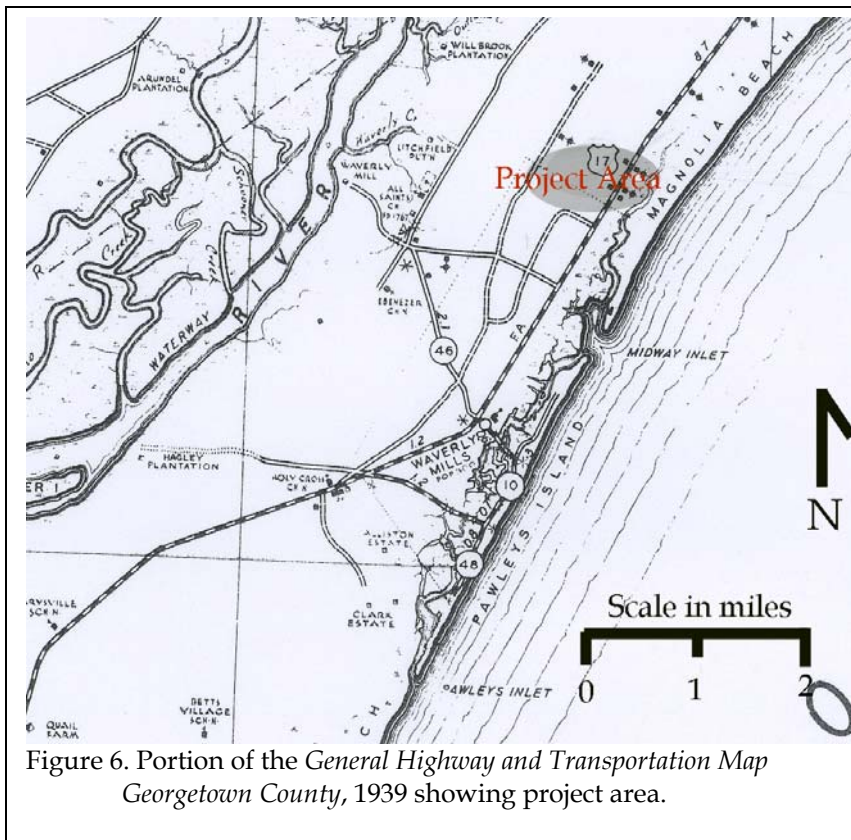


Figure 6. Portion of the General Highway and Transportation Map Georgetown County, 1939 showing project area.

Investigations at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology revealed one previously recorded archaeological site within the 0.5 mile APE of the project. The site, 38GGE569, is located east of the structure at the end of Stables Drive, on and possibly within the tract boundary. Bobby Southerlin of ACC, Inc. recorded the site in 2005. It consists of late nineteenth to early twentieth century structures and artifacts with a prehistoric

component. Southerlin stated that the site as he defined it measured about 600 feet north-south



Figure 7. Large oaks at end of Stables Drive, looking north

by 300 feet east-west, but that it extended beyond his project boundary. Southerlin also stated that the identified portion of the site does not have the potential to answer significant research questions, but he recommended that the remaining portion be investigated to determine if the site might be eligible for the National

Register of Historic Places.

The pedestrian survey, which involved walking the tract and examining the visible ground surface for sites, revealed very little surface visibility on the western half of the property and nearly 100% surface visibility on the eastern portion around the horse farm. The pedestrian

survey also identified a possible domestic site in the horse enclosure on the east side of Stables Drive. Brick, manganese glass, whiteware, aqua glass, and porcelain fragments were observed in the area. Whiteware fragments were also observed in the horse enclosure to the west of Stables Drive, although no brick remains



Figure 8. Horse enclosure on the east side of Stables Drive, looking east.

were seen in that area. In addition to the historic artifacts, prehistoric sherds were also observed in the horse enclosures on both sides of Stables Drive.

A horse training ring sat at the end of Stables Drive to the west. In this area were several very large oaks (Figure 7). Manganese glass and whiteware were also noticed on the surface near

the oaks, suggestive of possible historic occupation. All of the artifacts are consistent with a nineteenth century dwelling.



Figure 9. Woods on western portion of property (facing east from Petigru Drive).

Summary: This study has identified one previously identified archaeological on the periphery of the project that the researcher believed to extend onto the survey tract. In addition, abundant historic materials, likely dating to the last half of the nineteenth century were also identified on the parcel in those

areas exhibiting good surface visibility. A small quantity of prehistory pottery was also identified on the tract, suggestive of a Native American camp. The current level of investigation, while noting that some modern activities have taken place on the property, is not sufficient to determine the integrity, or degree of damage, that might be present.

With these findings, it is likely that the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) will require an intensive archaeological survey of the property. Such a study would use shovel testing to identify

archaeological sites, including their boundaries and integrity.



Figure 10. Wetland on western portion of property, looking southwest.

Sources:

Huey, George E.

1982 *Soil Survey of Georgetown County, South Carolina*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.